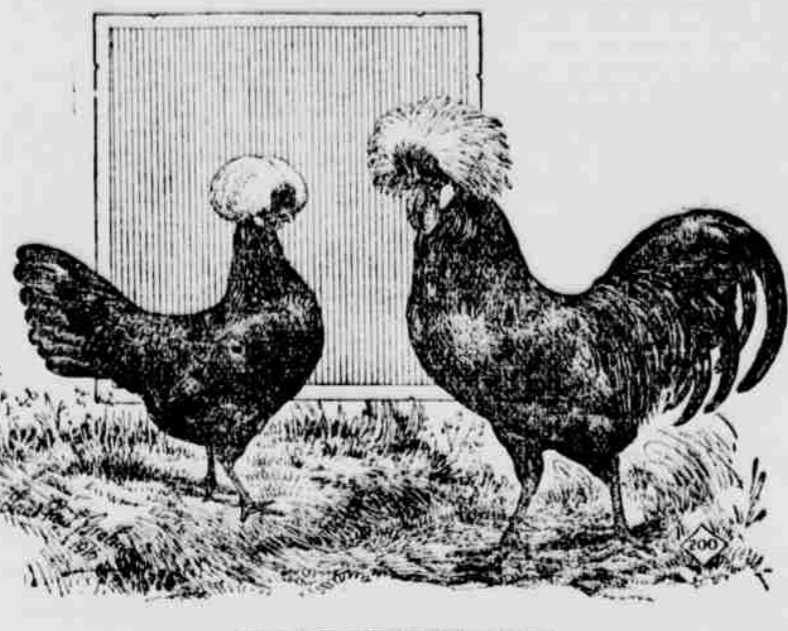


THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF YOUNG CHICKS:

greatest Mortality Is Due to Germs That Abound in Filthy or Insanitary Conditions.

apes, Vermin, Impure Water, Improper Feeding and Overcrowding Are the Worst Foes.

BY M. L. CHAPMAN,
Judge, Breeder and Writer.



White-Crested Black Polish.

There are very few poultry diseases that cannot be prevented. "An ounce of prevention" is a saying that has proved its worth by years of practical experience and is especially true of poultry management. Most of the diseases of young chicks can be traced either to ignorance or carelessness. It is not alone the amateur who is bothered with sickness, the professional poultry keeper is also subject to a heavy chick mortality. Death rate may be lowered providing few precautionary rules are followed. Few conditions are due to heredity and are not amenable to treatment, but most are not so numerous as might be supposed, and very little attention need given them by the beginner.

All contagious diseases and they are common that you want to look out for the poultry yards are spread by germs. Inactive and multiple in life. Pith is the cause of impure air and the feeding place for vermin, either of which will destroy the young and health of the little chicks in a very short time. Do not confine your chicks in quarters where they are compelled to breathe impure air, or where they will be required eat their food from filthy vessels. Vermin is the cause of many chick diseases, hence precautionary measures should be taken to keep the chicks free from them at all times. Mites, lice and verminous insects render the chicks too weak to withstand ordinary diseases and as a result the chicks weaken and die.

Verminous chicks die each year from loss of brooding than from any other cause. It is not the style of brooder that is at fault, but the operation of it. The brooder that is infested with the "moth" of a brood of chicks must be so regulated that they will be comfortable in all times. The errors in brooding may be summed up under two heads, chilling and overheating.

EXTREME VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURES.

Nothing will do quicker damage to chicks than extreme variations in temperature. Severe chilling that once checks the growth of little chicks, becomes a permanent trouble, and overhauling has no general effect and also produces chicks that often prove fatal. Too large numbers of chicks in one flock, especially in the early stages, are a great source of trouble. The chicks are crowded together, and they are compelled to breathe impure air and they are certain to be weakened. Always bear in mind that the natural instinct of the chick is to huddle close to something warm, and no matter how they are crowded they still have a tendency to do so. It is due to this that the poultry keeper must exercise proper precautions in their management.

POULTRY DRINKING WATER.

One of the quickest methods of infecting a brood of chicks is through the medium of the drinking water or the drinking vessels. This danger can be reduced to the point of insignificance by being careful to provide sanitary conditions. Every practical effort should be made to keep the drinking water cool, pure and fresh by frequent renewal, by disinfection of the drinking vessels and by using clean water. Food and water should be kept separate. It has been found that a teaspoonful of five per cent. carbolic acid solution to 10 or 12 quarts of drinking water is an excellent disinfectant to use for the first three months of the chick's life.

Sour, moldy or decayed food and frozen vegetables are things that must be avoided in the feeding of chicks. Never mix decayed poultry food with clean food, no matter what the apparent advantage may be. Every season hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of chicks are actually slaughtered by the use of moldy and decayed food. Food and water should be kept separate. It has been found that a teaspoonful of five per cent. carbolic acid solution to 10 or 12 quarts of drinking water is an excellent disinfectant to use for the first three months of the chick's life.

WET, POULTRY GROUND.

The outdoor runways used for little chicks must be dry and free from contamination. Do not run the chicks on bare ground that has been contaminated by the long-time use of adult birds. Chicks thrive in this soil, and on warm days, especially after a summer shower, the sun's rays produce a steam or vapor from bare ground that is often fatal to young chicks. No subject among diseases of poultry has excited more interest than mites. It is the most common disease, though it has been the best treatment for years. This was because the mite was not thoroughly understood, and, again, because the trouble is in the windpipe—a difficult place to reach with ordinary remedies.

The gapeworm is a parasite affecting poultry and usually confines itself to young chicks. The chick acquires the gapeworm either through infected drinking water, or from eating earthworms, or from picking gapeworms from the ground. Gapeworms are originally a parasite of the common earthworm, and these earthworms in an infected area carry the embryos in their bodies. Consequently it is best to keep the chicks off the ground where infection is prevalent. During the time the gapeworms are drawing the sustenance from the chick, the chick itself is losing its vitality and strength, just at the time when this is most needed to produce a strong, healthy fowl. If the gapeworms attack by any great extent in the windpipe as they mature the windpipe becomes filled with the bodies and the chicks choke and die. Of course the chicks leave the mites and do not die, but this is probably due to the fact

The race of Polish fowls is one of the very oldest known. It has been referred to by early writers as the Padua or crested fowl. For some reason it received the name of Polish, although Poland is not the country of its origin. It is hard to ascertain exactly where this race of fowls originated. "Crested fowls" appear to have been quite common and were called by many names until about 1863, when one of the first English poultry books described the name "Polish" for them. This possibly did not relate so much to their supposed origin as to the large crests or head covering which in some districts is termed a "poll," meaning a large heavy head of hair. From "poll" to "Polish" is a short step, and then to "Poland" or "Polish" is a convenient graduation.

There are at present recognized by the American Standard of Perfection nine separate and distinct varieties of Polish. The most striking of these is the White-Crested Black. This variety is a rich, glossy, greenish black in all sections, except the crests, which are pure white, and the fanciers have developed these crests to such a large size that their first impression on the average visitor to a poultry show is a large animated chrysanthemum.

Because of this striking color combination these fowls are considered handsome, and in many instances are bred for their beauty and ornamental qualities alone. The hens are splendid layers of white eggs, which, however, are small, and the fertility, as a rule, does not run so good as in other breeds. The mature fowls are slightly smaller than the Leghorns, and must be kept in dry houses free from draughts.

of numbers of worms than to anything else. Gapeworms do not multiply in the windpipe, as it is only the acquired worms that enter the chick. This trouble first appears as a slight cough, then as the irritation becomes more acute, and the worms grow larger. It causes the gaping which gives the disease its name. It is usually accompanied by more or less sneezing, difficulty in swallowing and breathing.

As a treatment we advise the chicks removed to new ground, where absolute cleanliness, in the quarters and outside, is maintained. The chicks should be kept on boards or in shallow dishes, and thoroughly scrubbed after every feeding. Keep the quarters thoroughly disinfected with some good disinfectant. If the chicks cannot be removed to fresh ground make a floor of washed lumber and surround it with a wire netting to confine them. Have clean sand or clean dry earth on this floor and be sure to renew it frequently, thoroughly disinfecting it each time. In treating for gapeworms one must be patient. This disease requires considerable time to wipe out, and it may be quite a time before you will note any decided improvement.

So long as the chicks do not get worse and die you may be sure that your efforts are being rewarded. External violence is absolutely necessary, because as the irritation becomes intense the chicks cough the worms up from the windpipe and they fall to the ground, where the others find them and pick them up. It is best to remove those which are infected to a place where they will not be allowed to come in contact with the others, thereby spreading the disease.

CAUSE OF LEG WEAKNESS.

Leg weakness is a disease usually caused by forcing the growth of the chick too rapidly, especially those confined to a brooder, and not providing sufficient muscle-nutrient ration. Another frequent cause is impure temperature in the brooder.

The name is a good indication of the nature of the ailment. The chick walks or stands with difficulty, and it may sit down while eating. This is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism; but in leg weakness the shank remains soft, while in rheumatism it dries up and becomes hard and contracted. If the cause is improper heat in the brooder, change the thermometer so the heat will not get too high. If it is improper feeding, build up the general health of the chick by discontinuing all heavy carbohydrate foods, such as cornmeal and corn. Instead feed wheat-corn, Canadian peas, dried beans, together with a supply of alfalfa meal or clover meal mash. Sour milk or skimmed milk has been found to be beneficial.

Slight bowel troubles may be corrected by feeding milk, either skimmed, fresh or soured milk. Water off of boiled rice or barley is also of benefit in correcting bowel troubles. If fresh milk is fed care should be taken that it does not get too high. If it is improper feeding, build up the general health of the chick by discontinuing all heavy carbohydrate foods, such as cornmeal and corn. Instead feed wheat-corn, Canadian peas, dried beans, together with a supply of alfalfa meal or clover meal mash. Sour milk or skimmed milk has been found to be beneficial.

More diseases in the chick yard can be treated by cleanliness than by medicines, and if proper attention is given to the heat and feeding there will be little need for worming.

THE BARGAIN DAY GIRL.
She goes into the dry goods store and wanders 'round two hours or more, and looks at all the signs.
She handles all the latest styles of silk and satin stacked in piles.
In hour and varied lines.
She prices everything in sight and drives the clerks to frenzy quite.
When they can't make a sale.
She misses not a counter there, but visits each to stand and stare,
And bite her finger nails.

They think that she is going to buy the whole store out and wonder why.
She doesn't make a start.
You see, she really looks as though she has a whole cartload of dough.
With which she wants to part.
And when they ask her, "How much, please?" in tones which show they're ill at ease.
She merely shakes her head.
And when she leaves it's safe to bet she's thought just what she came to get:
A sign of cotton thread.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

First Vermont Regiment Recovers Package of Vaccine Valued at \$3,000, and Which Was Stolen at Chicago.

The members of the First Vermont Infantry are shaking hands with themselves on the recovery of a package of antityphoid vaccine, valued at \$3,000, which was stolen just before it was to have been delivered to them in Chicago. The package was taken from a motor truck at the yards of the Erie railroad in Chicago as it was about to be put on the troop train, but four hours later it was discovered and shipped on a fast train for Kansas City, where the regiment was bound via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.

ANGELERS AND HUNTERS.
John W. Tibbott, State fish and game commissioner, has called the attention of anglers and hunters to the fact that they must carry their licenses. The six fish law from the launch law on each boat, and fish on salmon and lake trout for the purpose of allowing these fish to reach maturity before being caught. The commissioner asks that before removing short fish from the brook one should be wet as it will prevent the removal of the muscous coating on the body of the fish and prevent the disease known as "fungus," which might prove fatal.

GOES BACK TO PRISON.
Dr. Samuel B. Allen of White River Junction, who was convicted July 20, 1911, and sentenced to State prison for a term of five years to eight years for performing a criminal operation, and who was conditionally pardoned by Governor Mearns last January, has been arrested for breaking the terms of his parole. Dr. Allen will now serve out seven years to the State prison.

BROKE NOSE IN BICYCLE MISHAP.
Charles Weible of Rutland broke his nose when the handle bars of his bicycle dropped and he lost control of the machine.

BOY DROWNS AT BELLOWS FALLS.
The body of James Gallagher, eight-year-old son of Dennis Gallagher of Bellofs Falls, has been found in Saxtons river. He evidently went fishing and fell off the rocks.

SEIZED HIGH POWER WIRE.
While playing Friday Clinton Barker, aged 12, of Bethel, caught hold of a high-power electric wire, severely burning his right hand. He received a severe shock besides being burned.

WINS \$1,000 VERDICT.
In the case of Ellen R. Sanders against Marian Burnham, alienation of Mr. Sanders' affections, the plaintiff won a \$1,000 verdict in Orange county court. She sought \$5,000.

OPENS GOLF COURSE.
Lake Dunmore Hotel under the new management of C. A. Cole, formerly of the Magnolia Springs Hotel, Florida, has added a new attraction to the many features in connection with the hotel, a nine-hole golf course. Mr. Cole expects to have it open by the end of the month.

SETTLE SLANDER CASE.
The slander case of James A. Galleher, president of Hardwick village, vs. James H. Clark, has been settled. Clark issued

a statement in which he said that the remark made by him alleging graft in the purchase of electrical supplies for the village by Galleher were untrue.

VERMONT BRIVITIES.
Mrs. Loraine Higgins of Rutland is dead at 90.
Mr. and Mrs. John Beck of St. Johnsbury celebrated their golden wedding Thursday.

Lightning caused damage amounting to \$50 at the home of John Morse in Bethel.
Earle Holt Ballou of Chester Depot has been ordained for missionary work for the Congregational Church.

Joseph G. Mudgett of Barre celebrated his 50th birthday anniversary Thursday. He recently returned alone from California.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT.
Says Sons of Vermont Must Be Proud of State's History.

The following letter has been received from President Woodrow Wilson in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the admission of Vermont into the Union. It was sent in answer to a request from Mr. Braker to have the President be identified with the services of a Vermont Sunday. The letter follows:
My Dear Mr. Braker:
May I not send this line as a very modest contribution to the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the admission of Vermont to the Union? All her sons must be very proud of the long and honorable history of the Green Mountain State.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
Rev. James S. Braker, D. D.,
First Baptist Church,
Burlington, Vermont.

Letters were also sent to Governor Gates, who had planned to address the people on Sunday evening, but replied that because of the pressure of State affairs he was unable to be present, as well as to ex-Senator Edmunds and Senators Dillingham and Page.

VERMONT CAMP SONGS.

National Guardsmen Buoy Up Spirits with Following Stanza.

One of the features of camp life is found in the songs which the soldiers sing for their entertainment and inspiration. At the State military camp ground recently visitors might have heard Company C trilling out vigorously the following stanza, which they have set to the tune "I'm on the Way to Mandalay":

I want to go to Mexico,
Hence the Stars and Stripes to fight the foe.
To live or die—don't ask me why—
Can't you hear the bugles blow?
Not for Spanish beauty, but for love of duty,
Under Captain Costey,
That's why I want to go to Mexico.
I've come to say good-bye.

The tune of "Drunk Last Night" has been set by the same Company C to wretched service in carrying the following:

Fought last night, fought the night before,
Going to be fighting to-night, if we never fight any more.
For when we're fighting we're as happy as can be,
For we're the men of the V. N. G.
Glorious, glorious—the whole Greaser army for no more than us,
Glory, glory be that Carranza's sore at us.
For the regiment can lick 'em all alone.

Company B of St. Albans has expressed its loyalty and love in this stanza:

Dear Old Vermont State, the home of my birth,
The home of my father, none fairer on earth;
The home of my sweetheart, tender and true—
Dear Old Vermont State, we'll come back to you.

And Company D of St. Johnsbury has set to the tune "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" the following:

It's a long way across the border,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way across the border,
To the heart of Mexico.
So farewell, Old St. Johnsbury;
Good-bye Fatbanks shop;
It's a long way across the border,
But we'll never stop.

MEXICANS IN THE S.W.

Go among the Mexicans that have been long subject to the benighted influence of San Antonio, and you form a conception of the Mexican problem quite different from the conceptions you form on the border or far inland. Here is a people well endowed intellectually, eager to learn, capable of artistic expression, with an emotional life intense, but wholesome, with extremely sound family institutions, and apparently with enough cooperative instinct to manage the practical affairs of life without the capacity for individual accumulation necessary for survival in a race like our own, unsoiled, unkind.

This people has fallen on evil days; progressive exploitation, followed by general disintegration, has torn away millions of these intimate family bonds, thrown desperate into a matter of action, made for happiness, demanding so very little for happiness. And we on our side know only to use the thick fingers of diplomacy or the brutal fingers of imperialism. Mexico may work out her own salvation, but she will use few thanks to us. Or she may sink into barbarism, independently or under us, to our immense loss. For if there is one thing needed to enrich our life, it is a continuous civilized state with something other than the real estate, railroad, banking trust organizing interests to live for.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

NO CHICKEN.

A surgeon, who was very young and shy, was asked to dinner by a lady who was at least fifty and tried to pass herself off as being young and comely. She enabled her to sustain the youthful illusion. At dinner she asked him to carve a fowl, and never having carved a fowl before, and being painfully shy, he made a mess of it. Instead of trying to cover his confusion, his hostess called attention to it pointedly by looking down at the table and saying, loudly, "Well, you may be a very very clever surgeon, but if I wanted a leg off I should not come to you to do it." "No, madam," he replied, politely, "but then, you see, you are not a chicken!" Rochester Times.

Your knowledge of real estate values in this city is not complete, nor properly amended to date, unless you read the classified ads.

AID FOR AVIATION MEET

Maj. Batchelder Asks Co-operation of Public-Minded Citizens.

Every Member of 1st Vermont Cavalry, Officers and Privates, Seeks Membership in Aero Club of Vermont.

The entire command of the 1st Vermont cavalry, officers and privates, have applied for membership in the Aero Club of Vermont, according to a telegram sent Sunday to the Hon. James H. Harness, of Springfield, by Major Wallace Batchelder, commanding officer of the organization, who asks that their names be added to the list of applicants for membership. In another communication to Mr. Harness, and in a letter addressed to Gen. T. S. Peck of this city, Major Batchelder asks their co-operation in completing arrangements for the aviation meet to be held at Camp Green, near Burlington, on July 6. Not only will the Aero Club of Vermont be formed at this time, but the organization of the "Mothers of the 1st Vermont Cavalry" will also be perfected. Mrs. Emma L. Batchelder of Springfield, mother of the commanding officer of the cavalry camp, was unanimously elected as the "mother" of the regiment, last week. All patriotic societies and all public-spirited citizens will be asked to help in the execution of plans for the success of the aviation meet on Thursday. The various communications sent out by Major Batchelder are as follows:

July 2, 1916.
Hon. James Harness, Springfield, Vt.:
Each and every commissioned officer and each and every enlisted man in the 1st Vermont cavalry has applied for membership in the Aero Club of Vermont. The applicant will forward to you by mail immediately a list of names including that of every person in my command, with the home address of each and I respectfully request that you add all those names to the list of applicants for membership in the Aero Club of Vermont.

WALLACE BATCHELDER,
Major Commanding 1st Vt. Cav.,
Headquarters, 1st Vt. Cav.,
Fort Ethan Allen,
Burlington, Vt.,
July 1, 1916.

General T. S. Peck,
Burlington, Vt.:
My Dear General:
By reason of the fact that it is unanimously agreed by your fellow-officers that you are the one man to whom Vermont troops, through their officers, may go for advice and effective assistance in case of need, I wish to present to you some suggestions relative to the aviation meet to be held at the cavalry camp, July 6.

I have directed that a wall tent be placed at the head of the officers' line of the 1st Vermont cavalry, and that in front of that tent will be placed a marker, similar to those in front of the quarters of each officer of the squadron, and on that marker at the head of the officers' line will be inscribed the word "Mother." My command is exceedingly happy and we have very little money except what is needed for sundry purposes. I wish to present some matters, through you, to the survivors of the 1st Vermont cavalry, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Burlington Merchants' association, the State committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Burlington Y. M. C. A. and the churches and patriotic organizations of your city. These suggestions are as follows:

(1) An efficient woman stenographer of pleasing address might be placed in the tent of the Mother of the 1st Vermont cavalry at 9:00 a. m. July 6, there to meet the mothers of the men of the command, and to be at their service throughout the day.

(2) There might be a big fly tent erected just south of the Mother tent, to seat at least six hundred persons, with chairs and settees on a small platform, and where the officers may be seated and perfect such an organization as they may desire.

(3) Suitable toilets might be arranged for women and children in one place, and for men in another place.

(4) I respectfully suggest that as it is likely that many thousands of persons will be on the camp ground on July 6, a splendid opportunity is presented for feeding the crowds, and I should be glad to grant a concession to any organization you may approve, religious, social, or military, to have such a tent, efficiently managed, where as many persons as may apply may be well fed at reasonable rates; such rates, however, to permit of a fair profit to the organization doing the work.

Copies of this letter will be furnished to you to be sent to such organizations as you desire to ask to co-operate.

May I trust the people of your city to carry out these plans, or such other plans as may be superior to them, and in eventually securing the comfort of the mothers of the regiment and the visitors to the camp on that occasion. Believe me, my dear general.

Very truly yours,
WALLACE BATCHELDER,
Major Commanding 1st Vt. Cavalry,
Headquarters, 1st Vermont Cavalry,
Fort Ethan Allen, July 1.

To Hon. James Harness, Springfield, Vt.—Answering his request for instructions how to proceed in carrying out his plan in matter of aviation meet, I suggested you to adjutant-general as the ablest man in Vermont to handle any aviation having to do with aviation. I have permission adjutant-general to leave entire aviation meet July sixth in your hands. Will make one suggestion, that meet be opened with a prayer by some able Vermont American who is big enough to have seen the vision of the possibility of service.

WALLACE BATCHELDER,
Major Commanding 1st Vt. Cavalry.

PIG-CLUB RESULTS.

Arouse Members' Interest in Live Stock and Provide Profitable Work.

The pig-club work has been carried on by the bureau of animal industry of the department during the past year in co-operation with the State agricultural colleges of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas. The clubs were organized among the farm children and proved a means of arousing further interest in live stock, and at the same time furnished profitable and instructive work to the members.

The economic objects of the pig club are: To teach the members how to raise better swine cheaply; to give the members a means of earning profits; and to afford the members a practical insight into the business side of farming. Directly, the improvement of the swine of the country, and the general introduction of better and

cheaper swine-raising methods are pursued.

Each pig-club member is required to keep a record of his pig-feeding work and report this at the end of the State contest. Many unusually successful records have been made. These are not typical of the work, but rather represent the possibilities. A summary and the averages of the work of many members give a better indication of the value of the pig-club work.

In the 12 States named, 11,932 members were enrolled last year in the pig clubs. Not all were active members, but most of these raised pigs. While a great many reported raising less than one pig, a third party, 1,938 members from 11 States, with a membership of 11,932, reported completely on weights, values, gains in weight, costs of raising, and profits. No figures are available from California and Oregon, except as to the number of members.

The figures following are compiled from the complete reports. Seventeen hundred and thirty-three pigs were reported, an average of 1.1 pigs per member. The majority of members took weanling pigs to feed in the spring and reported their results in the fall. The average weight per pig at the beginning of the feeding period was 32.2 pounds. At the end of the feeding period which averaged 106.54 days, the pigs weighed 104.12 pounds. This was an average daily gain in weight of .036 pounds, at a cost of \$20.04 per pound. This low cost of gain can be attributed, it is believed, to the better feeding methods practiced and the wide use of forage crops by the members.

The original value of the pigs averaged \$4.24. The average final value was \$21.45, a gain in value of \$16.19. This gain in value cost \$6.21, giving an average net profit per pig of \$10.97 and an average net profit per member of \$10.97.

These figures are a strong indication that improved swine, raised in the right way, are profitable even when pork values are as low as they were in 1915. The vast majority of members had carefully selected high-grade and purebred hogs, and this improved blood, as well as the better feeding methods, can be attributed the large difference in favor of the average final value of pig-club hogs in the fall—\$21.45, as compared with the estimated average value of all hogs on farms in the United States on January 1, 1916, \$8.90. The pig-club members have shown their ability as a body to raise pigs successfully. They have raised good pigs, cheap pigs, and profitable pigs.

Many are keeping their pig pigs for breeding purposes. Some already have found it profitable to breed as well as to feed pigs. Fifty-six members reporting on their swine and litters reported an average profit of \$17.22. With the membership for this year doubled and most of the old members again on the rolls, the pig club should produce an even greater economic value in the future.

EX-GOVERNOR TO ADVANCE EXTRA MONEY FOR TROOPS

Generosity of Former Chief Executive Will Head Off Extra Session of Vermont Legislature.

Montpelier, June 30.—The possibility of an extra session of the Legislature about the State House since Governor Bates' announcement that he would call such an extraordinary session whenever it appeared that the Vermont troops were to remain out of the State any considerable length of time, the object being to provide them with adequate compensation, his failure of Congress to pass the provision for the payment of militia and provision for the extra session of the Legislature has been precipitated in a situation where an extra session might be deemed inevitable. It has been figured that the amount necessary to pay the troops would be from \$12,000 to \$15,000, although of course the sum would vary somewhat according to the length of time the Vermont troops were engaged. The Legislature will meet the first of the coming year and the period of the session would not extend beyond that time.

The cost of calling the Legislature in extraordinary session has been estimated at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, according to the time in which the body remained in session. There is no legal provision whereby the executive can limit the number of subjects which the General Assembly can consider at an extra session, so that the Governor has no way of limiting the length of the session when once that the Legislature has been called together. The Legislature after disposing of the question of appropriation for the Vermont troops could take up a great variety of matters, and it is to be taken for granted that ambitious members would take advantage of the opportunity to let their legislative lights shine.

This being the situation, the former governors of Vermont have caused the announcement to be made that they will become responsible for whatever sum is necessary to expend in behalf of the Vermont troops leaving it for the Legislature to remove him when that body meets in its regular session next January. In other words this former executive proposes to save the State's taxpayers the sum of \$10,000 or what ever amount would be involved by making an extra session of the Legislature entirely unnecessary. There is precedent in Vermont for the advancing of funds in this way to await action of the Legislature at its regular session and there appears to be no reason why the precedent can not be followed at this time. What action may now be taken remains to be seen.

A YOUNG DIPLOMAT.

Billy, aged four, greeted his mother at the door with the confession that he had done precisely what she had told him not to do, says Harper's. His mother was in doubt as to the exact punishment merited, the confession deserving praise, but there was no excuse for the disobedience. To gain time she sent him into the next room to look up a book which she wished him to do. Presently the child followed, turned and said very seriously, "Mother, you do what you want, but in Sunday school they teach us to forgive." Needless to say he escaped punishment.

European Mourners (tearfully)—Well, what European Mourners? Your mother, your American landlord is here for the rent. Philadelphia Ledger.

PROGRESSIVES DEAD

Vermont State Leader Returns from Final Meeting.

Battle Royal to Land Hughes in White House—Vermont Will Play Part to Provide Volunteer Division if "Teddy" Fights.

Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, who was State committee member for Vermont on the national committee of the Progressive party, returned to this city early Thursday morning from Chicago, where he attended the final meeting of the national committee of the progressive party June 28. Dr. Jackson is one of the majority of the members of the party, who agree that the Progressive party is for ever dead and that there is now no room for a third party in this country. However, in an interview with a representative of the Free Press Thursday, while agreeing that the large majority of progressives would lend their efforts toward the election of ex-Governor Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Jackson stated that it would be a battle royal to land the republican candidate in the White House.

When asked about the opposition at the Chicago meeting Dr. Jackson said that most of it was due to an incompetent acting chairman. The 16 members who objected to the resolutions passed were members who came from the Democratic party, primarily and were in favor of President Wilson, and some members who felt that the Progressive party was a big factor in our national politics. "After leaders of the Progressive party present at the Chicago meeting had given results of interviews with Governor Hughes showing his progressiveness," said Mr. Jackson, "the conclusion to endorse his candidacy was almost immediately arrived at. The majority were in favor of endorsing Colonel Roosevelt's communication, and did finally endorse Governor Hughes, who is as progressive as any of us."

There is no further need of the progressive party which breathed its last at the Chicago meeting, the votes being held over it on the New York Central 2nd century on the return to New York, according to Jackson's statement Thursday. The Progressive office on Church street which has been headquarters for the party in this State for about three years will be closed and Dr. Jackson stated that hereafter he would devote his time and attention to his personal business.

During the course of the interview the doctor was asked as to what part Vermont would play in the raising of troops from this State to join Colonel Roosevelt's special division, which the colonel is reported to have stated that he would raise to fight for this country in Mexico if volunteers were called for by the government. He replied that several weeks ago in discussing the Mexican situation with Colonel Roosevelt, the doctor informed him that if he should go to Mexico the doctor would be glad to help raise from 25 to 500 good, honest, sober, fighting Vermonters for his division. Last Friday in New York Colonel Roosevelt's secretary informed Dr. Jackson confidentially that should the government call for volunteers Colonel Roosevelt fully intended to raise a division and that it was his intention to call upon Dr. Jackson to do all possible towards this end in this State. Dr. Jackson said that he could guarantee 20 men personally and more if necessary and he felt that with his medical and surgical experience and his 12 years of mining in Alaska and the West, seven years of which was spent in Chihuahua, that he felt he could pick such men as the colonel would most desire. Being asked if he would go himself, Dr. Jackson replied that his application was already filed when the first volunteers shall be called for to serve, in any capacity from private up.

NIGHT FLYING BIRDS.

"It is difficult to believe that at times during the season of migration the sky at night is filled with birds from dusk until dawn. Onward they hurry through the darkness. If they see the earth below, it must be too dim to guide them on their journey to rest. They find their way just as surely as do those birds which travel by day.

"The day fliers are hardly visible which are used to the open, and do not hesitate to venture far from cover. But the night fliers are the shy, retiring birds of thickets and undergrowth which rarely go far from their own doorstep. Or, if they do, it is in the night, when they fly only from tree to tree, from warblers, vireos, and small flycatchers are all night fliers.

"For several reasons, we know more about the travels of the night fliers than we do about those of the day fliers. Because many